

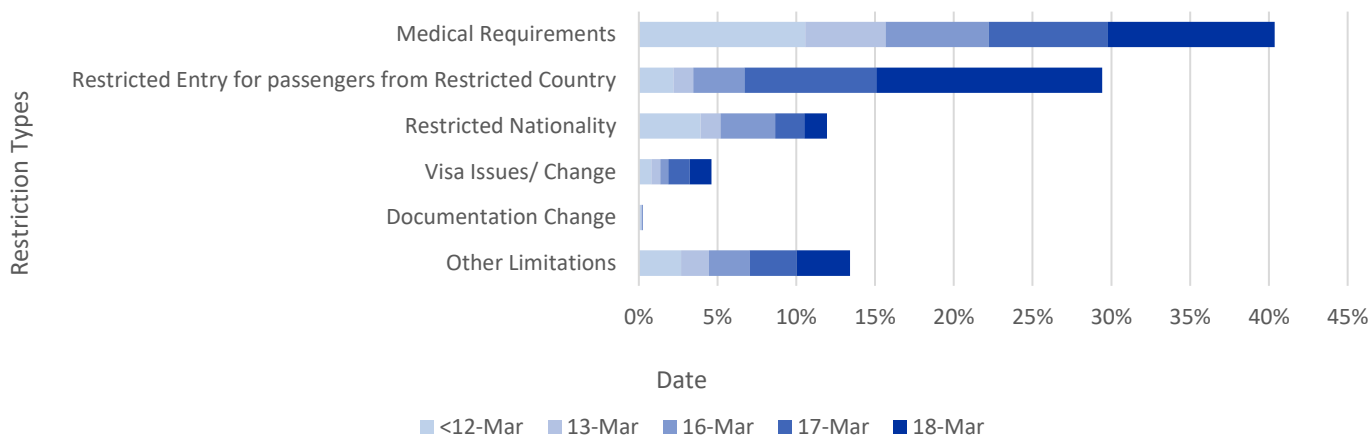
Overview:

In less than two weeks the effect of COVID-19 on global mobility has shifted from triggering travel disruptions to causing a near standstill of international travel. The measures applied by regions, countries, territories and/or areas over the past days indicate now a global trend of suspending movement rather than limiting mobility. There has been a global surge in total border closures issued by countries, areas or territories since 17th March 2020. A total of 131 countries, territories or areas have issued new or updated existing COVID-19 related travel restrictions, with 5,250 new measures issued in one day. This is the highest number of restrictions issued in a day since the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak. As of 18th March 2020, there were at least 18,137 known COVID-19 related measures, an increase of 41% from the 12,887 restrictions reported on 17th March 2020. The restriction blocking entry to all passengers saw a 71% increase while medical restrictions increased by 40%. The United States of America has announced that it will close its border with Canada, to non-essential travel. In a similar vein, the European Union has taken a collective decision to suspend all non-essential travel to Europe but allowing mobility within Europe within the next 30 days. Globally, changes from partially closing borders to passengers from specific countries, territories and areas to closing all borders for passengers has increased, reaching a total of 18 countries, territories or areas that have shut their borders in one day. This includes Portugal, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Sudan, Peru, Costa Rica, Argentina, Marshall Islands, Kenya, Cayman Islands, Qatar, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Egypt, Jordan, Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The Russian Federation also moved from a nationality-based travel restriction and conditional entry to passengers towards implementing a total passenger ban.

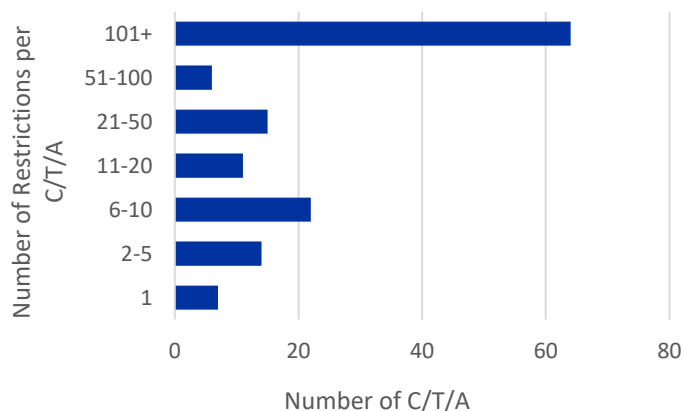
Data Source: IATI (<https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/international-travel-document-news/1580226297.htm>)

Numbers at a glance

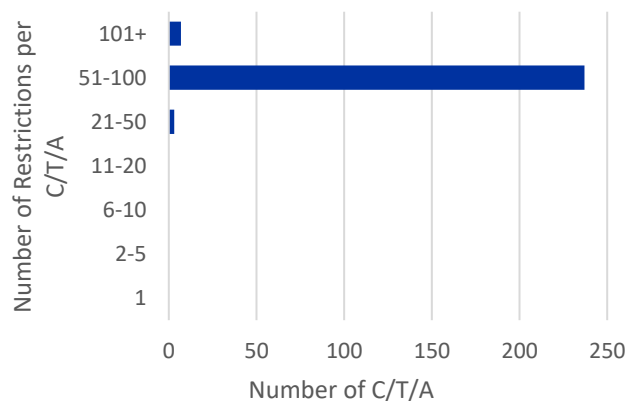
Most Common Imposed Restriction Types in %



Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

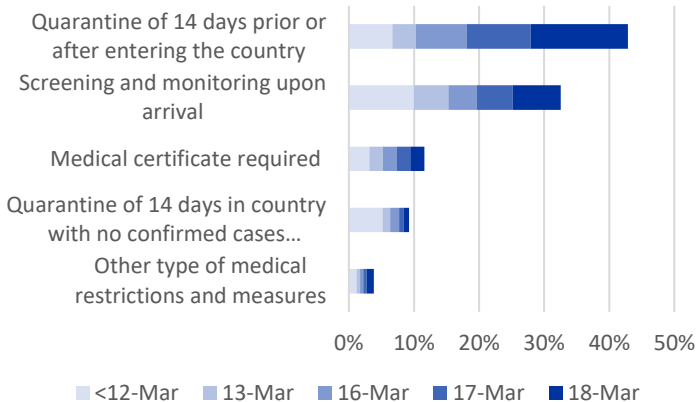


Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them

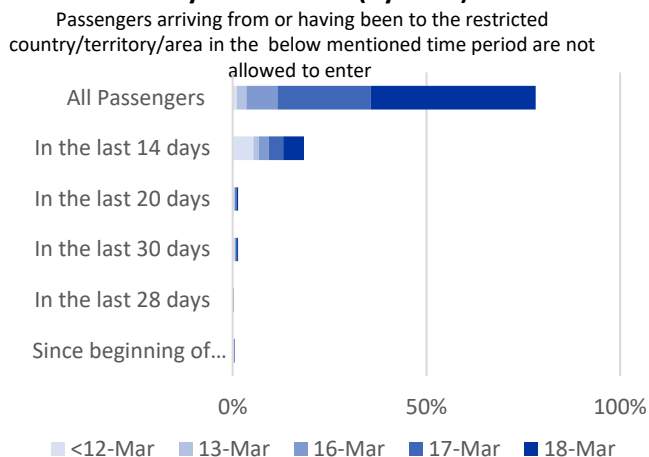


The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. "Territories" include territories, areas, overseas dependencies and other jurisdictions of similar status.

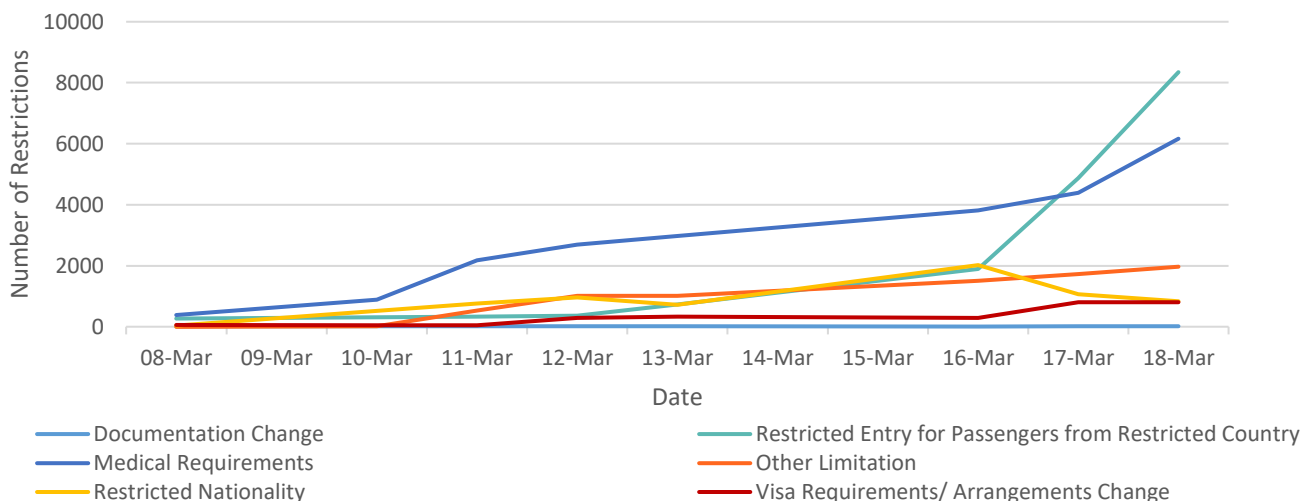
Medical Restrictions (by Date)



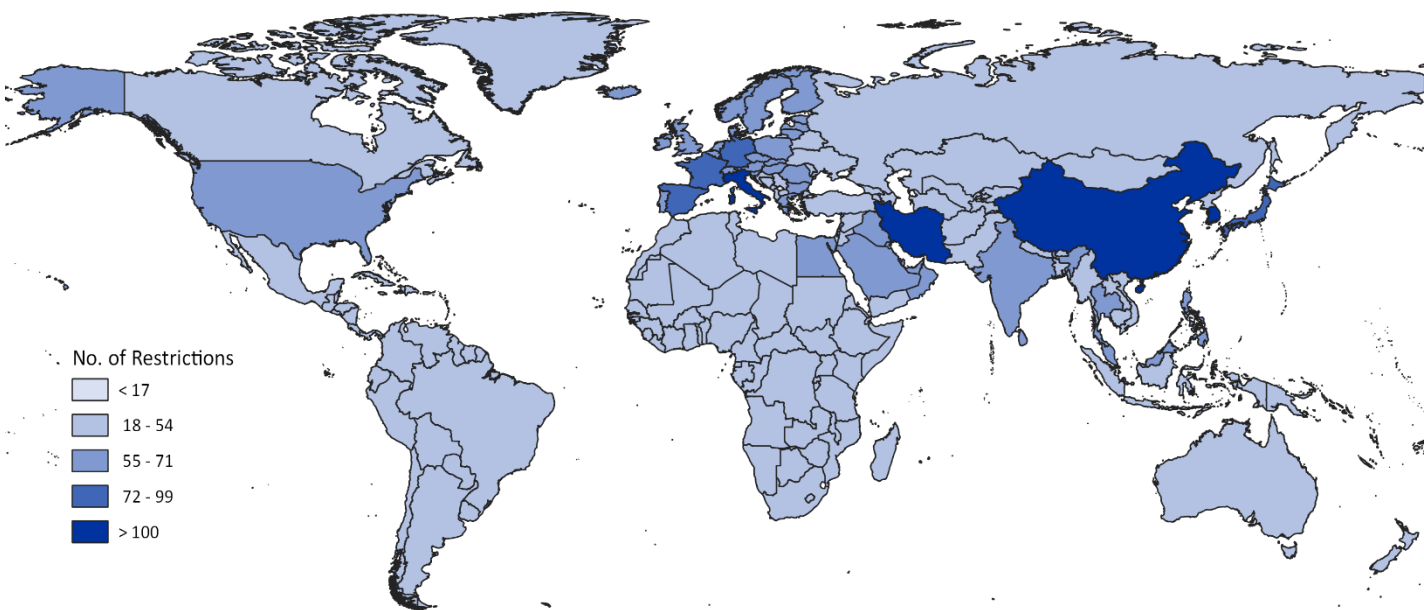
Entry Restrictions (by Date)



Measures Imposed by Countries/ Territories/ Areas, by Type and Date



Restriction Received by Country/ Territory/ Area



Key Highlights

·Restrictions on passengers arriving from specific countries continue to intensify, as all passengers who transited through European countries, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the past 14 days, continue to be added to the list of restricted countries issued by non-European countries, territories or areas, including Papua New Guinea and Grenada. Norway also banned all passengers except for EU and British passport holders who live and work there but subjected them to strict quarantine.

·Health-based measures continued to become stricter, with Greece, New Caledonia, Ecuador, and Bermuda, imposing more stringent health-based restrictions moving from screening and health certificate-based restrictions towards an automatic 14-day self-quarantine for all passengers upon arrival.

·The United States of America and Canada have temporarily closed their land border. Portugal has closed its borders with Spain for 30 days restricting touristic movements but not essential travel.

·With the highest number of coronavirus cases in Africa, Egypt announced it was suspending flights from all its airports from 19th March 2020 to stop the spread of COVID-19. Sierra Leone implemented mandatory quarantine for passengers who are traveling from countries with confirmed cases of COVID-19.

·There is also an emergence of a new health-dependent travel restriction, Côte d'Ivoire followed the approach of Ghana and Romania from 17th March 2020, adopting a case number approach, barring passengers and nationals from countries, territories, or areas with more than 100 confirmed cases of COVID-19. In the South Pacific, Vanuatu that has no confirmed cases of coronavirus, is set to ban travel to and from any country with more than 100 cases of COVID-19.

·Despite receiving several travel restrictions, Germany has not suspended air travel, but has closed its land borders and has introduced a Passenger Locator Form for all passengers.

·The tightening of travel measures and visa restrictions continued. Oman suspended all visas on arrivals and visa exemptions. In South Asia, in addition to adding new passenger travel restrictions, Bangladesh suspended visa on arrival and Sri Lanka also invalidated existing visas of EU, and British passport holders and suspended visas for nationals of the People's Republic of China. Maldives and Myanmar introduced health certificates and quarantine measures respectively.

·Passengers and crew members who were on the "Diamond Princess" cruise ship continue to be the target of restrictions issued by three countries, territories or areas, including Canada which requires a 14-day quarantine period for all passengers, Singapore which has banned all passengers and crew until 18th March 2020, and the Republic of Korea which has banned all visitors from this cruise ship. There are 712 COVID-19 cases on Diamond Princess as of 18th March 2020.